THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. II., N°. 77. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1852. PRICE, D^RS. 15 P^R ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto conducted in the name of the undersigned, will hereafter be continued and carried on under the name and style of COWASJEE PALLANJEE & Co.

The Firm consists of COWASJEE PALLANJEE, CURSETJEE BOMANJEE, COWASJEE FRAMJEE, COOVERJEE BOMANJEE, and SAPOORJEE BOMANJEE.

COWASJEE PALLANJEE.

Canton, 27th September, 1851.

WITH reference to the above notice, the business heretofore carried on in my own name in *Shanghai*, will be continued and conducted from this date under the name and firm of COWASJEE PALLANJEE & Co.

COOVERJEE BOMANJEE.

Shanghai, 1st January, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by us at this place, will, on and after the 1st January, 1852, be carried on under the style and firm of SMITH, KING & Co.

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghai, 20th December, 1851.

NOTICE.

MR. FLETCHER WESTRAY, is authorised to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 10th November, 1851.

INSURANCES.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	See Risk. Harbour Risk. Drs.	Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	...

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ½ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, PALE and GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

ON SALE.

JUST received per last Overland Mail, a fine assortment of TWEED, newest pattern, and superfine BROAD BLACK CLOTH, also Ladies' and Gentlemens' KID GLOVES, assorted colors.

Expected per *Chebueto* from London, the following fine assortment of FANCY BISCUITS, viz:—

Tins MIXED READING BISCUITS.
„ MACHINE BISCUITS.
„ CRACKNELS (for Wine.)
„ Do. small size tins.
„ COFFEE BISCUITS.
„ RICH ARROWROOT BISCUITS.
„ CURRANT TUNBRIDGE do.
„ LEMON do. do.
„ CINNAMON do. do.
„ SEED do. do.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 5th November, 1851.

Ex *JOHN BUNYAN.*

JUST received and on sale by the undersigned the undermentioned OILMAN'S STORES and STATIONERY. These GOODS have all been carefully selected by the best London Houses and are to be had on most reasonable terms.—

Oilman's Stores:

Jams; Jellies; Patras Currants in Jars; French Imperial Plums; Muscatel Raisins; Jordan Almonds; Barcelona Nuts; Dried Herbs; Red Herrings; Fresh Salmon, in Tins; Green Peas; Carrots; Mock Turtle Soup; Soup and Bouilli; Sardines; Oysters; Haddocks; Salted Salmon, in Jars; Scotch Oatmeal, in Tins; Pearl Barley; Berkley and Chedder Cheese; York Hams; Bacon, in Tins; Pickles; Mustard; Beef-Steak Sauce; Essence of Anchovies; Assorted Sauces; Capers; Olives; Anchovy Paste; Bottled Fruits; Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup; and Salad Oil.

Stationery:

Consisting of Large size French Overland Post; Do. do. Note; Cream laid Note; Albert size do.; Queen's do.; Vandyke do.; Quarto do.; Large Note; Yellow Wove do.; Self-sealing Envelopes; Initial Wafers; Wafers; Private Ledgers, in Russian Leather Cases; Morocco Dressing Cases; Fore gn Envelopes; Account Books; Pocket Ledgers; Private Ledgers, with Lock; and numerous others articles.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 17th October, 1851.

JUST LANDED.

ON SALE by the undersigned the undermentioned STORES—

Fine LOAF and CRUSHED SUGAR.
A large variety of Scented SOAP in small Boxes, well assorted for families.
Yellow SOAP in 18-lb.'s Boxes.

ALSO,

A few small Casks of MALAGA WINE, and GINGER WINE.
A fine assortment of CLOTH of various Patterns.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 26th September, 1851.

Ex *JAMES SCOTT,* AND *EQUATOR.*

ON SALE by the undersigned, an assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY & PROVISIONS, all of which are of the best description.—

Ship Chandlery:

Best Europe Rope, from ¾ to 8 inches; Umberline; Marline; Houseline; Spun-yarn; Oakum; Twine; Stockholm Tar; Stockholm Pitch; Sheathing Copper, from 14 to 24 oz.; Composition Coppering Nails, from ¾ to 1¼ inch; Copper Pump Tacks, from ¾ to 1¼ inch; Best Treble Purchase Blocks Brass Coakd. Plankt. and Bolted; Single Do. Do.; Double and Single 4 inch Blocks, with Brass Sheeves; Double and Single Blocks 5 to 10 inch leather coak.; Superior London White, Black, Yellow, Stone, Red, Bright Red, and Green Paints in 28-lbs. Iron Kegs; Boiled Oil in Cask and 5 gallon Iron Tanks; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Turpentine; Parker's patent Black Varnish; Coal Tar; Whiting and Canvas of various description, from N°. 1 to 6.

Provisions:

Fine fresh Bacon; Hams; Cheese; Butter; Salted Salmon in Jars; Pickled Herrings; Dutch Herrings in Bottles; Red Herrings in 1 & 2 doz. each Tin; Cod Sounds in Bottles.

Saddlery, &c.:

1 Saddle with shifting Pilch for Gentlemen or Ladies; 1 Small Hunting Saddle; Curb-Bridles; Snaffle Bridles; Hunting and Riding Whips; Patent Burners; Strong double soled and single soled Wellington Boots.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, September 11th, 1851.

FINE SUMMER WINES.

ON Sale by the undersigned Superior HOCK, CLARET and CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, PALE SHERRY, PORT, PALE BRANDY, ALE, PORTER, STOUT and CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

The above Wines are all of Superior quality.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 1st May, 1851.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER, AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER,
SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS.
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

JUST LANDED.

A FEW Casks of Prime Family PORK, and for sale by the undersigned.

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghai, 9th January, 1852.

JUST LANDED AND FOR SALE.

A LARGE collection of fine ENGRAVINGS, and large PLATES, Ladies' and Gentlemen's WHIPS, and Walking CANES, STAYS, BRACES, Ladies' LIQUEURS (in cases of one dozen assorted in 12 kinds, MARASCHINO, CHERRY CORDIAL in Pint and Quart Bottles, A few GOLD PENS of a new design.

BACH & ARONE.

Shanghai, 3rd January, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, PORT, CLARET, and French BRANDY, from HENRY TAYLOR & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 2d, 1852.

Ex *„CHEBUCTO".*

THE undersigned has received a few Cases, one dozen each, of very superior PAJARETE, a wine highly esteemed by the Spaniards and Connoisseurs, also a few Cases of MUSCAT and CHERRY BRANDY, which he offers at the following low prices:—

		Per Doz.
PAJARETE, in Quarts,	Drs. 11	
in Pints,	„ 7	
MUSCAT, in Quarts,	„ 10	
CHERRY BRANDY, in Pints,	„ 7	
CHAMPAIGNE, in Quarts,	„ 8	
in Pints,	„ 5	
HOCK,	„ 8	
CLARET,	„ 8	
OLD PORT,	„ 8	
Superior SHERRY and PORT, in Wood, per Qr.-Cask	„ 70	

(well worth, Drs. 100.)

ALSO,

MARSALA, PALE and DARK BRANDY, WHISKEY, and a few Hhds. PALE ALE.

JAMES HOOPER.

Shanghai, January 2d, 1852.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MOLAVE, or Manila TEAK WOOD. Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghae, 15th August, 1851.

PUBLIC SALES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON *MONDAY, the 26th instant,* at the Godowns of Messrs. SYKES, SCHWABE & Co., an assortment of

SHEFFIELD WARE and CUTLERY.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A.M. precisely.

The Goods can be seen on *Saturday, the 24th instant,* between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M.

Shanghai, 17th January, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHANGHAI LIBRARY.

THE Annual Meeting of Subscribers to the Library, will be held in the Reading Room, on *Saturday, the 24th instant,* at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of passing the Accounts and electing a Committee for the present year.

Shanghai, 17th January, 1852.

GEORGE PURVIS & Co.,
SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS.

ARE desirous to intimate to the Merchants of Shanghae, and Captains of Ships, that they have now been nearly a year engaged here, in the business of SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS; and hope their attention and punctuality in executing the orders intrusted to them have been satisfactory to their employers.

They, therefore, beg to assure the Mercantile Community, and Captain of Ships, that they will continue to give their best exertions and punctual attention to all commissions given to them; and execute all orders with the utmost despatch, on the most advantageous terms.

Shanghae, 6th June, 1851.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

R. MEREDITH,
HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shaughae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and MERCHANT CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen he by may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 15th March, 1851.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, for the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters,* a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

THE SHIH-POO PIRATES.

After some remarks about the rumored object of the *Sphinx* in her visit, something may be said in relation to the pirates of Shih-poo to the following effect.

Our last information from Ningpo relates to the proceedings of the daring Pirates and timid Mandarins. A lorcha come in from Shih-poo a few days since, having as passenger a brother of the piratical chief, *Poo Hing-yu,* who came to negociate with the Authorities in relation to the fleet of junks which has been intercepted, now amounting to above two hundred vessels.

Poo had several Mandarins on board his vessel as hostages. Rumor had fixed Drs. 80,000 as the amount demanded for breaking up their establishment, and a large sum as ransom money for the junks.

Some patients of Dr. Macgowan who had been engaged in the serio-comic fight off Chusan, stated that forty men were killed on each side, and that the body of Wang, Commodore of the Imperial fleet, had been eviscerated. The design of his captors was to perform this barbarous operation on him while he was yet alive, to avert which he taunted them until they put him to death in anger. His two nephews also shared the same fate. Wang had himself been a pirate, but was bought off and rewarded with office. In his capacity as a Mandarin, he had visited with great rigor the families of his former comrades in crime, and had thus excited them to bitter revenge. He had lately returned from a cruize at the northward, and was joined by the schooner *Boxer,* (purchased some time since by the Taoutae of this city, and manned by natives and a few Manila men,) and six powerful Canton cutters. With this addition to his fleet, he could easily have destroyed the piratical horde. But the Canton cutters after firing a few blank cartridges, went over to the pirates, according to a preconcerted arrangement. The *Boxer,* of which he had kept out of harm's way, made for Lookong. The resistance offered by Wang and his nephews, appears to have been obstinate, but their junks were unable to cope successfully with the fleet which surrounded them, and they were taken. The victorious fleet put in at Shih-poo, the pirates giving themselves up to festivities. The civil and military officers of the port occasionally taking tiffin on board. Lorchas passing the place are sometimes complimented with salutes, which are always returned. When intercepting junks under the convoy of lorchas, no molestation is offered to the Portuguese, on the contrary they disavow any intention of offending foreigners.

Ningpo is virtually suffering from a blockade. The cost of all articles brought in Coastwise has been considerably enhanced. To avert further damage, if possible, the Governor of the province is there from Hanghae. This functionary is notoriously unfriendly to foreigners, yet his pride seems not to be humbled in the least, although the functionaries all admit that they would have been in a dreadful dilemma, if the *Contest* had gone away, at the time the pirates flushed with victory menaced an attack on Chinhai, or Ningpo.

Were the Chinese left to themselves awhile to feel their weakness, it is probable, they would ere long be taught the value of foreign assistance.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 15TH JANUARY, 1852.

THE weather of the past week has been uninterruptedly fine. Frosts prevailed without intermission although the temperature has on no one occasion been excessively low. A glance at the table will show that the mean temperature has been slightly above that of the mean of the last three years.

Note.—We would beg our readers to understand that in these tables we only offer them a view of the mean of two observations taken daily at the hours of 9 A.M. and 3 P.M.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

JANUARY.		BAROMETER.		ANEROID	THERMOMETER.			WIND.			RAIN.	
Day of Month.	*Day of Week.*	1852	*Mean of 3 years*	1852	1852	*Mean of 3 years*	1852	1851	1852	*Mean of 3 years*		
9	F.	30.30	30.36	30.10	38.	36.5	N.	N.W.			0.00	0.02
10	S.	30.39	30.37	30.29	38.5	38.5	N.N.W. to N.	N.W. to N.E.			0.00	0.01
11	S.	30.43	30.41	30.35	33.5	35.	N.	N.W.			0.00	0.01
12	M.	30.36	30.44	30.28	35.	34.	N.	N.W.			0.00	0.00
13	Tu.	30.37	30.43	30.27	37.	36.5	N.	W. to N.E.			0.00	0.00
14	W.	30.34	30.44	30.25	41.5	36.5	N.	N.E. to E.			0.00	0.00
15	Th.	30.41	30.41	30.32	40.5	38.5	N.	S.E.			0.00	0.00
Shanghae, 16th January, 1852.				Mean	37.7	36.2			Total		0.00	0.04

Shanghae Market Report.

January 16th, 1852.

IMPORTS.

American Brown Drills.—30 yards Drs. 2.25 a 2.30. None here. 40 yards Drs. 3.10 per piece. Sales 11,250 pieces, 40 yards.

American Grey Sheetings.—40 yards Drs. 2.70 a 2.75 per piece. Sales 8,160 pieces.

Jeans.—30 yards Drs. 2.80. Sales 6,000 pieces. 40 yards Drs. 3.50 per piece. Sales 2,000 pieces.

Grey Shirtings.—Our market for these goods continues in a satisfactory state, the Stocks are extremely low, with but moderate shipments to arrive. The deliveries since our last, amount to about 65,000 pieces, and the following are the quotations of the day—

6 to 6½ catties Drs. 1.85 a 1.90
6½ to 8 catties Drs. 2.00 a 2.15
8½ to 8¾ catties Drs. 2.25 a 2.35
8¾ to 7 catties Drs. 2.45 a 2.50
7½ to 7¾ catties Drs. 2.65 a 2.75

White Shirtings.—The deliveries amount to nearly 70,000 pieces, and prices range from Drs. 1.60 for common to Drs. 3.10 for best. The total Stocks of Grey and White, may be put as follow—

Last month 200,000, imported per *Chebueto* 45,000, total 245,000, deliveries 135,000, and stock at date 110,000 pieces.

Woollens.—The improvement in the demand for *Spanish Stripes,* which existed at the date of our last report continued to the end of last week, and sales to the extent of 1,700 pieces were made at 88 cents per yard for inferior, to Drs. 10.05 for good tillots, all in payment of Produce purchases. Since then unfavourable accounts from Soochow have led to a decline in value. *Habit Cloths* and Medium continue neglected, and are likely to remain so till after the China New Year. Stocks of all descriptions of Woollens cannot now, we think, exceed in first hands 2,000 pieces.

Long Ells.—Sales about 2,000 pieces. Stock 4,000 pieces. Quotations H.H. Scarlet Drs. 7.10, Medium goods Drs. 6.80, and Common, weighing 8lbs. Drs. 5.

Camlets.—The sales amount to about 700 pieces at Drs. 19 a 21.50.

Lead.—Is in rather better demand at Drs. 5.80 per pecul.

Spelter.—Drs. 4.90 a 5 per pecul. Nominal.

Straits Produce.—Is about as last quoted, viz:—

Pepper.—Black Drs. 9, White Drs. 11.50 a 12 per pecul.

Tin.—Straits, Drs. 16 a 17, Banca, Drs. 20 a 21 per pecul.

Rattans.—Straits, Drs. 3.30 a 3.50, Banjermassing, Drs. 4 a 4.50 per pecul. Wanted.

Mangrove Bark.—Straits, Drs. 1.70 a 1.90. Siam, Drs. 2 a 2.20 per pecul.

Sandal Wood.—Inferior, Drs. 4.50 a 6.50, good, Drs. 7.50 a 9, India, Drs. 10 a 12 per pecul.

Sapan Wood.—Drs. 2.25 a 3 per pecul.

Lacca Wood.—Drs. 3 a 4 per pecul.

Ebony.—Drs. 1.20 a 3.20 per pecul.

Flints.—90 cents a Drs. 1 per pecul.

Rice.—Nominal a 80 a 90 cents per pecul.

EXPORTS

Teas.—Black, *Congous,* have declined since the last mail left, and sound common Teas can now be purchased at 10 *to* 10½ Taels per pecul. About 30 chops have been sold during the month leaving a stock of say 80 chops. A few chops of *Mowings* are still offering at 12 and 12½ Taels per pecul. *Souchongs* are also lower, and may be bought at 11½ *a* 13 Taels for fair common kinds. *Pekoes* a few chops have been sold at cheap rates, say 15 *to* 16 Taels for sound quality, with a fair quantity of Flower. A few Soochaou packed Teas, are offering at lower rates.

Green Teas.—The stock has become much reduced and quality lower, prices also are giving way, for all kinds. We quote—

Young Hyson,	Taels 11½ a 24
Hyson,	„ 16 a 26
Hyson Skin,	„ 10 a 14
Twankay,	„ 11½ a 15½
Gunpowder,	„ 20 a 28
Imperial,	„ 14 a 24

Since the 1st July, total sales are estimated at 350,000 packages, & the stock at 30,000 packages.

Silk.—May be quoted lower this month, and the purchases have been on rather a limited scale, only 600 *to* 700 bales having changed hands.

The export hence to England is about 18,300 bales and including Canton for the two seasons the shipments this year are fully 2,000 bales less than last, up to the same date however it must be remarked that the deficiency consists almost entirely of Canton reeled Silk, so that the export of the two principal kinds this season is quite equal to that of last. We quote—

No. 1 *Tootlee* Drs. 420 a 430, No. 2 Drs. 400, No. 3 Drs. 365, Common Drs. 335 a 340, *Tsatsams* Drs. 275 a 300 at the latter price some very fair Silk is offering.

OPIUM REPORT.—*Malwa* quoted at date of our last Drs. 525 a 530, slightly improved soon after the departure of the mail, and continued in fair demand till about the close of the month, when in consequence of a heavy issue of money orders the market flattened and rates for prime drug declined to Drs. 520, first quality still however being enquired for, until the arrival of the *Nymph* and *Audax* with considerable supplies, coupled with the anxiety displayed by many parties about this time to realize caused prices again to give way, and the quotations may now be called Drs. 500 for 1st quality, and Drs. 480 a 485 for Indore. Estimated deliveries 1,000 chests, Stock 2,300 chests.

Patna towards the close of the month improved to Drs. 510 and has since fluctuated constantly, though without any great range in prices. Present quotation being Drs. 510 a 515 for high Nos, with a reduction for low of Drs. 5 a 10. Deliveries are estimated at 230 chests and Stock at 200 chests.

Exchange.—On London, at 6 months' sight Clean credits 5*s.* 1*d.*
With Documents, 5*s.* 2*d.* a 5*s.* 2¼*d.*
Bank Post Bills, 4*s.* 11*d.*
East India Company's Bills accepted Rupees 235 per 100 dollars.
Oriental Bank on Bombay, 3 days sight Rupees 237 per 100 dollars.
Drafts on Canton, 10 days sight ½ per cent premium.

Freights.—To England, £3 a £3 5*s.* for Tea, £3 10*s.* for Silk.
To New York, nominal at Drs. 14 per 40 feet.

Spyce.—Drs. 141.40, per 100 Taels.

Gold.—Bars, Drs. 200, per 9*l.* 7*m.* 5*c.*

Mexican Dollars.—10 per cent discount.

Chopped Dollars.—None.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, January 17, 1852.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 3 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the Sexton.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

MARRIED.—At the United States Consulate Shanghai, on the 14th instant, by the Right Rev. Bishop Boone, FRANKLIN D. WILLIAMS, Esq., of Shanghai, to Miss MARY J., daughter of the late Joseph Wilson, Esq., L.L.D. of New Brunswick, N.J.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Oct. 24.	Sydney,	Sept. 17.
Calcutta,	Nov. 7.	New Zealand,	Nov. 1.
Bombay,	Nov. 12.	Japan,	Dec. —.
Madras,	Nov. —.	Hongkong,	July. 7.
Singapore,	Dec. 6.	Ningpo,	Jany. 8.
Penang,	Dec. 3.	New York,	Oct. 13.
Batavia,	Oct. —.	San Francisco,	Oct. 7.
Manilla,	Dec. —.	Sdwich. Islands,	Oct. —.

WE have been politely allowed the use of authentic documents from H. B. M.'s Consulate, in order to give a correct version of the Land Regulations of this Port, and we consider that placing the same on record will conduce to the public benefit: the Shanghae Land Regulations will be found in our third page *in extenso*.

WE have received just in time to save admission, a communication from Mr. JEFFERSON BRICK, which will be found in another column.

WE have lately received an able and interesting Report, with Charts, of the Coast Survey of the United States, prepared by Professor A. D. BACHE, Superintendent. This Report was printed by order of Congress and contains details of the highest importance to the interests of maritime commerce. The greater part of the Report has reference to the eastern seaboard of the United States bordering on the Atlantic, and may not be so interesting to our readers at Shanghae as that part of it which refers to the shores of the great Pacific, which has already made neighbors of China and the United States. The whole Coast, it appears from this Report, from Monterey in California to the mouth of the Columbia in Oregon has undergone a most careful Survey, and the results are now publishing. Light houses and "can buoys" have been recommended by the Surveyors, and sanctioned by Congress. Additional, and still more minute, Surveys are to be carried on, on the Pacific Coasts at the expense of the General Government. Extracts of interest we hope to present to our readers touching the Ocean limits of California and Oregon. The following is extracted from Lieut. BARTLETT'S despatch, of the United States Navy, one of Professor BACHE'S Assistants in the Coast Survey.

I have the honor to state that Cape Hancock, or Disappointment, at the mouth of the Columbia River, Oregon Territory, where it is proposed by a late act of Congress to erect the principal light-house for the river, is a bold cliff of columnar basalt, rising perpendicularly from the sea to variable heights of from 200 to 300 feet terminating in unequal rolling summits covered with a rich and fertile soil. In this position the base of the tower will be about 250 feet above high water mark; and should the tower be raised 40 feet to the deck of the lantern, (and in my opinion it should not be less) on a base of 10 feet in diameter, it will be a prominent landmark for making the Cape in the day time. * * * * * * *

When such a tower as I here contemplated is lighted up by a light of the first power, it will be clearly visible for a distance of 9 leagues at sea. A light on Cape Hancock or Disappointment, will be of vast importance to the rapidly increasing commerce of Oregon, as it will enable all vessels to approach the Coast boldly, and then to maintain their position on pilot ground until daylight, when they will at once be taken into port by the highly intelligent pilots now fully established there.

TRANSMISSION OF GRAIN TAXES BY SEA FROM SHANGHAI TO TIENTSIN.

In consequence of the damaged state of the Grand Canal in the southern borders of Shangtung Province, the Imperial Government has, as we see by a late *Peking Gazette*, ordered a sum of 150,000 Taels (£50,000) to be appropriated for effecting the necessary repairs.

It has also been resolved that the Grain Taxes for the present season, of this, and four other adjoining Departments should be forwarded by *Sea* from Shanghai to Tientsin, and the Proclamation, a Translation of which we annex, has been accordingly issued.

The number of Junks required, will amount to many hundreds, and the fleet will put to sea in March, that is to say, should the Pirates permit them. It is possible the local Government may hire foreign vessels to convoy the fleet, but as they will have to pass beyond the 32nd degree of Latitude, vessels under the British flag will not be eligible for such employment, or at least they will expose themselves to heavy penalties, if seized by British Cruisers beyond the boundary indicated.

LAN, *Coast Protector, (Hai-fany), &c., &c., and* YAOU, *District Magistrate of Shanghai, &c., &c., hereby issue a Proclamation, giving distinct and clear Commands.*

On the 26th day of the 10th moon, (December 17th, 1851,) we received a Despatch from the Acting Treasurer Ngoh, to the following effect.

"The Grain Taxes for the Winter of "this year are in accordance with the Im- "perial Commands, to be transmitted by "*Sea*, and it is necessary to devise mea- "sures to carry this into effect. The re- "quisite number of Junks for conveying "the Grain of Soo-chow-foo, Sung-kiang- "foo, &c., must be hired before hand, "and you will first issue orders by Pro- "clamation for the Junks to await their "engagement, receive their Charter-party, "and Petition us for our reply, &c."

On receipt of this, besides ordering the Duty Hongs to act in conformity therewith, as also deputing officers to guard the Ports, it behoveth us, to issue this Proclamation. Therefore we address the Consignees of Junks, &c., for their information. All the (Shanghai) Junks now in the Hwang-poo, as well as all those that may hereafter arrive, whether they have been already cleared at the Custom-house or not, are without exception to be detained and not allowed to leave the Port. The Registers must be delivered to the Duty Hongs on one hand, and they must present a Charter-party, wait until examined and sealed, and those selected for employment then prepare to load.

If the said merchants, &c., dare to disobey and stealthily leave the Port, they will assuredly be strictly seized and severely punished.

Let each obey with due awe, and not oppose.

A Special Proclamation.
Hien-fung, 1st year, 11th moon, 4 day.
(December 25th, 1851.)

DR. MACGOWAN and family arrived here from Ningpo, during the first part of the week. They reached Chapoo in a boat belonging to a foreign firm, but by the pertinacious interference of the Mandarins they were prevented from securing native boats, as is usual, to bring them on to Shanghae. After all DR. M.'s reasonings and persuasions failed;—calling forty-five coolies to carry his luggage and three sedan chairs for his family, he headed the long procession, in which also were several lascars and one foreign sailor, and brought up with his whole establishment in the Court yard of the Mandarin. The Doctor told the staring official; that as he would not permit him to proceed to Shanghae, the place of his destination, he should have to take up his quarters with his Mandarinship at Chapoo. This had the desired effect, native boats were soon secured, and the Doctor and his family soon on their way to Shanghae. We sincerely hope the Mandarins may not succeed in mat-really interrupting, the very pleasant and convenient inland route between this city and Ningpo.

WE do not know whether LOOKER ON, regards our proposition for a Seamen's Hospital as one of his proofs that "our Community is made up of oddities and extremes." We are quite sure that the only feature about it that partakes of the extreme, is its *extreme* necessity. We would suggest to our worthy Correspondent that he is rather in a hurry in consigning the Hospital to "airy nothingness." We confidently hope ere long to see it in good substantial existence and active operation. We have no objection to follow LOOKER ON'S dictum in this instance and "let the majority rule"—assured as we are that the majority will decree the speedy establishment of our proposed Hospital.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

SIR,—To the constant reader of your valuable paper it appears that our Community is made up of oddities and extremes. Some Philanthropic individual proposes a Hospital for sailors, but this is suggested to be overthrown by one maliciously inclined, who exhales the fume of tobacco into it, and the consequence is it passes away like smoke. Even the vigorous and praiseworthy, endeavors of our Naval and Consular force here at the North, (to defend our own Countrymen from the attacks and ravages of a piratical fleet) meet the disapproval of some one anxious to show his sarcasm and wit. It is very plain however nothing can be done for the mutual benefit of our small Community unless some unity and concession on the part of all—is exhibited.—If measures cannot be adopted to please all, let the majority rule and all concede to it, which will tend to increase our prosperity and pleasure.

LOOKER ON.

January 14th.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

DEAR SIR,—I, together with many other Residents of Shanghai, was pleased with the praiseworthy exertion on your part, through your issue of the 3d inst., to rouse the sympathy of this community towards the *Sailor*, in regard to the requisite establishment of a Seamen's Hospital at this port; an asylum this place has stood much in need of, for the last two or three years.

The letter of RESIDENT I am surprised at your giving insertion to, as that writer's notions are alike paltry as they are absurd; and he must be grossly ignorant of hospital management generally to venture such a remark as, "if an hospital be established on shore for the express use of seamen, it would only *assist* them in their debauchery." Why! what on earth does the man mean?—when every seaman as it is well known pays his own hospital expenses as far as arrears of pay will admit of—the owners in case of death, merely paying the difference; *if any.*

I presume it to be the intention of RESIDENT to raise a Corps of Volunteers, to be comprised of men of his own way of thinking for the purpose of escorting "*Jack*" from his ship to the *Tea Shop*, and thence back to his vessel; or how else he would effect his scheme I am at a loss to conceive. Had he proposed to provide each Seaman, on Sundays, with *Tea and Coffee, Buttered-toast, Buns and Muffins*, and after that, *with a good stiff glass or two of Spirits and Water, Tobacco and a Pipe, all for fifty cents per head*, I have no doubt but that many a *Jack* would prefer the *Tea* to the *Grog-shop* on those conditions; but not so, for Tea and Tobacco alone.

Religious instruction can be ministered with far better effect in an hospital, than in a boarding-house.

To suppress Boarding-houses for seamen and Grog-shops should be the object of this Community. *Jack* properly speaking has no right to reside on shore here, except as an invalid, when his place should be the hospital—if in health, on board ship is his best place.

If our Consuls were to cause every seaman to be arrested, who slept on shore, and made to forfeit one month's wages for every such offence, a great deal of debauchery would be prevented, as also a great deal of trouble and inconvenience to Masters, Owners, and Shippers. It is the encouragement, alone, held out to seamen by grog-shop and boarding house-keepers that gives cause to so much discontent, and consequent desertion. The only Boarding-houses for sailors, at either of the five ports in China, should be the Consular prisons.

An Hospital similarly conducted to the one in Hongkong is what is wanting here, where officers are charged at the rate of Drs. 1.50 and seamen at 75 cents *p. diem.*

There can be no better place for *any* individual in severe cases of sickness than an Hospital, where regular visits from a Medical man can be depended on, without as is too often the case under other circumstances the requisite boon of *dollars.* Many a poor fellow's life is lost, because he has no money to pay for Medical Attendance, &c. In a well conducted hospital, there would be every comfort at command, and proper attendants; whose sole duty would be to wait upon the sick.

There are no sailors less cared for by Owners and Masters of vessels than *British*, as a visit to the various vessels in port during the busy season would serve to convince. You would find more room given for each man's berth; that he is better provisioned and far greater attention paid to cleanliness, on board either American, Dutch or Danish, than British ships.

Generally speaking Masters of British vessels are an inferior class of men to shipmasters of other nations, and to this (the want of information on the part of masters) might be attributed the unnecessary exposure of the sailor.

Wishing every success to the Hospital scheme.—I remain, dear sir, your obedt. servant,

X. Y.

Shanghai, 16th Jany., 1852.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

SIR,—I have read with deep sympathy a RESIDENT'S appeal to the pockets of the Community on behalf of all Young Salts visiting Shanghae henceforth and for ever; and albeit it is as difficult to see the point of RESIDENT'S accusation as to the "self interest" which induced you to advocate an Hospital; as it is to understand, why, as the same worthy further tell us, if a person only "conducts himself with propriety," we "hardly ever see him sick:"—still I cannot but admire RESIDENT'S attempt to give the jacks a fine social refinement by means of "a field of grass," "tea, tobacco," and "pipes!" Candidly, between ourselves Mr. Editor, I fear RESIDENT'S ideas are like his own field of grass, very much "walled in."—However, I have a scheme to suggest, to which I am thankful to think this Community can have no objection on the score of *expense*, at any rate—whereas, taken in a moral point of view, I feel sure it will meet RESIDENT'S philanthropic ideas; for it is *not* an Hospital on shore which he informs us, "would only assist seamen in their debauchery!" I do not know as much of seamen as RESIDENT does, but what an awful consideration to debauch on lancets and black draughts!

"Verily there be anthropophagi."

I think then, Government should give up a portion of the *small* lot they now hold, and a house should be built, something like the new British Consulate, or Buckingham Place, except only that it should have some trifling architectural beauty. An insignificant sum of about sixty or seventy thousand pound sterling might easily be raised in this Community for furnishing—banquets and balls might be arranged at stated periods, providing the necessary unanimity could be obtained; while at all times and seasons there might be a running supply of grog, or "tea" as RESIDENT facetiously calls it—and as further recommended by the same moral philosopher,—"a reading "room with all sorts of Religious and "other useful books," besides masters to teach dancing and the use of the Globes. These trifles, so necessary and so inexpensive, might be accompanied by a stud of not less than 100 imported horses, while a few carringes would teach the poor fellows to drive, and—a salutary lesson to the Community at the same time.

You must be much struck with the evident social refinement which must result from this scheme. American sailors would thus be taught not to spit on the carpets:—Irish tars would learn that pigs dont live in drawing rooms:—English Jacks would become English gentlemen:—while the Scotch—would never, *never*, return to

Their own Dear native land.

as long as ever they lived. In haste.—Your own correspondent,

JEFFERSON BRICK.

NOTICE OF SEU KWANG-KE.

(Continued from No. 76.)

Furthermore he suggested the propriety of ordering James Rho, an Italian, then in the capital, together with Schaal, to undertake, a thorough examination of the system, according to the Western rules. Such counsel was quite congenial to the disposition of Tsung-ching, who immediately called Longobardi, Terence, Rho, Schaal and some other Europeans; to take office in the Imperial Astronomical Board, in order that they might completely revise and remodel the laws, by which the calendar was computed, while Seu was appointed 監督 *Keen-tuh*, "Assessor of the Board." From this time, the prospects of the Jesuits again began to assume a more favourable aspect. Their mathematical labours were carried on much to the satisfaction of the emperor, and greatly to the profit of science.

As part of the result of the application of this newly-elevated corps, Seu was enabled to lay before the emperor, in the month of January, 1631, the following works:—日躔歷指 *Jih tsan leih che.* "A treatise on the sun's course in the heavens." in one volume; 測天約說 *Tsih teen yo shwo.* "An outline of celestial mensuration." in two volumes; 大測 *Ta tsih.* "On great measurements." in two volumes; 日躔表 *Jih tsan peaou.* "Tables of the sun's course." in 2 volumes; 割圓八線表 *Ko yuen pa seen peaou.* "Tables of the eight lines of the trigonometrical canon." in six volumes; 黃道升度 *Hwang taou shing loo.* "The variation of degrees on the ecliptic." in seven volumes; 黃赤距度表 *Hwang chih keu loo peaou.* "Tables of the declination of the ecliptic." in one volume; and 通率表 *Tung suh peaou.* "A complete table of proportionals." in one volume. On the 14th October in the same year, on occasion of an eclipse of the sun, he again presented 測候四說 *Tsih how sze shwo.* "Four discourses on the computation of time." in which the laws that governed the variations, according to seasons and localities were said to be laid down with the most extreme minuteness.

In the summer of 1632, Seu was appointed 東閣大學士 *Tung ko Ta hoo sze.* "High Chancellor of the Eastern Cabinet," being admitted to share in the private councils of his sovereign. It was probably about this time, that he published his great work, 新法算書 *Sin fa seuen shoo.* "The new system of arithmetic." in one hundred volumes. This work came out under the joint auspices of Seu Kwang-ke, 李之藻 Le Che-taou and 李天經 Le Teen-king, two Christian converts, Longobardi, Terence, Rho and Schaal. It is divided into eleven parts, the five first containing an elucidation of the basis on which Astronomical calculations are founded; while the six others give an explanation of the various periods of time; the main object of the whole being to form a guide for the construction of the calendar. There is also an appendix by Schaal, in two sections; the first being a history of Astronomical calculations in the West, and the second showing wherein the new method differed from the old one.

Almost immediately following his previous promotion, Seu still further received the appointment of 太子太保 *Tae tsze Tae paou*, "Guardian to the Prince royal," being at the same time advanced to the 文淵閣 *Wan yuen ko*, "Privy council." At this time the talents of Seu are described by native writers as of a most surpassing and valuable character, and being truly desirous of serving his country, he might have exercised a salutary influence in the confidential position to which he had risen; but unfortunately he was placed in office, together with 周延儒 Chow Yen-joo, and 溫體仁 Wan Te-jin, two ministers less pure and disinterested than himself, with whom he found it absolutely impracticable to engage in any consultations with advantage; and feeling the infirmities of old age drawing on apace, he was now unable to display that vigour in the service of his master, which had marked his early career. In the month of October, 1633, Seu Kwang-ke bade adieu to earth with all its scenes, being upwards of seventy years of age. Thus closed the days of this eminently upright and talented statesman, whose lot being cast in a more than ordinarily critical period of his country's history, had the singular fortune of rising by degrees, through successive reigns, till he had attained the highest honours it was possible for his sovereign to bestow. Rectitude and consistency seem to have marked his character throughout. While the country was being destructively ravaged coastwise by plundering bands of Japanese; while the northern barriers were daily threatened with invasion by the warlike Manchus, while internal broils were weakening and exhausting the native resources, and the government conscious of its declining power, looked with a jealous eye on the Portuguese and other foreigners from the the West, who had settled themselves on the borders of the empire; thus with foes without and traitors within, a few ministers with the prudence and integrity of Seu might have done much to avert the impending calamities. With a naturally inquisitive disposition, his mind eagerly grasping at facts, in whatever department they might be, bent upon the pursuit of truth to its utmost consequences, we cannot wonder at his being captivated with the theology of the West, and may imagine that it was with feelings of no ordinary interest, that he learnt the facts of the Christian system. It is true that these facts as taught to him, may have been mixed with much that was erroneous, yet charity bids us suppose that the light was sufficient for a sincere and intelligent inquirer to discover the saving truths of the gospel. While however we look upon it as a matter of course, or at least of natural cause and effect, that he should have so readily adopted those views, we cannot help admiring his unequivocal, unreserved and unvarying advocacy of this foreign religion; and that not merely while its adherents and promoters, were basking in the sunshine of imperial favour, but equally so, while they were suffering under an edict of proscription and banishment; through good report and evil report for a course of more than twenty years. Nor is the charge altogether justifiable which has been made by a native writer of the present day, that Seu Kwang-ke wrote for the Roman Catholics, about anything and everything except religion, which he carefully kept in the back ground. The foreign missionaries of his day were well versed in the native literature, and had little difficulty in clothing their thoughts in native dress. To them, it more properly belonged to treat on matters of religion, as being more deeply versed in theological learning, and it is not probable that any of the native converts of the time would have issued works of the kind on his own responsibility. Several of the religious books of that period are however adorned by the composition of Seu.

At his death, the emperor conferred on him the posthumous titles of 柱國 *Chuo kwo*, "Pillar of the state," and 少保 *Saou paou*, "Secondary Guardian." On the day of his funeral obsequies, a representation was made to the emperor, by one of the censors, to the effect that, "in his zeal for the service of his country, Seu had omitted to make any provision for his family, and having